NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1893.—TWELVE PAGES.

AN INSULT TO IRISHMEN.

DISORDER IN THE COMMONS. MR. SEXTON RESENTS MR. BRODRICK'S WORDS AND IS ORDERED FROM

HOME RULERS CHEER HIM FURIOUSLY.

THE HOUSE.

EXCITING SCENES DURING THE DISCUSSION OF RULE BILL REDUCING IRISH REPRE-SENTATION IN THE IMPERIAL PAR-LIAMENT TO 48-THE MOTION

REJECTED BY 251 TO 219. London, July 11 .- The House of Commons, sitting in Committee, continued this evening the discussion of clause 9 of the Home Rule bill. This clause concerns the question of Irish representation at Westminster.

Henry Seton-Karr, Conservative member St. Helen's, moved that the Irish members of the Imperial Parliament should be elected by the constituencies which would elect the Irish Legislative Under this amendment the Irish members in the House of Commons would number forty-eight instead of eighty, as proposed by the

John Morley, Chief Secretary for Iroland, replied that this proposal was based on no principle of government, was the result merely of a desire curtail Irish representation in the House, and could not be accepted by the Government.

Sir Richard Temple, Conservative member for the Kingston Division of Surrey, said that even forty-eight Irish members would be too many. William Brodrick, Conservative member , fo

the Guildford Division of Surrey, agreed with Sir Richard. The Irish, he said, were both impecunious and garrulous, and therein lay two reasons for reducing their representation in the Thomas Sexton, Anti-Parnellite member for

North Kerry, interrupted Mr. Brodrick to say that such language was grossly impertinent, and ought not to be tolerated in the House. The Unionists shouted, "Withdraw!" and the Irish

Lord Randelph Churchill suggested that Mr. Sexton withdraw his words, as Mr. Bredrick's were not intended for him personally

Mr. Meller, the Chairman, told Mr. Sexton that he was out of order and must with lraw bis expressions concerning Mr. Brodrick's speech. Mr. Sexton expressed his willingness to obey the Chairman in case Mr. Brodrick would first express regret for his language

Timothy Healy, Anti-Parnellite member for North Louth, said be regarded Mr. Sexton's attitude as justifiable. To call the Irish race im pecunious and garrulous was to insult every Irish member who stood by his countrymen.

The Irish cheered, the Unionists shouted their protests, and for two or three minutes the House as in an uppear. The Chairman appealed to the members to support him and close the inci-

Mr. Gladstone spoke a few words in favor of the Chairman's decision, but added that the person striking the first blow ought to make the first overtures for a reconciliation.

Mr. Balfour, leader of the Unionists, said that, eting under his advice, his honorable friend (Mr. Brodrick) refused to apologize. The Chairman turned appealingly to Mr. Sexton, who had been conferring with several of his colleagues on the Irish benches. Mr. Sexton did not respond. as was expected, to the appeal.

"I am willing to do anything consistent with my duty to please the Prime Minister," he said, but, considering the gravity of the insult offered to my countrymen, I have decided not to make any apology. I submit myself to the judgment

Loud Irish cheers greeted this statement. The Chairman hesitated, and finally ordered Mr. Sexton draw. Mr. Sexton shouted back hotly Such a course is unprecedented. Why am I imported large quantities of trade not named and my conduct submitted to the

were almost taken from his mouth by Timothy Healy, who exclaimed: "This is a shame! It has never been done befige. It is due to

This reference to Archibald Milman, Clerk Assistant in the House, and the immediate in-ference that he had been coaching Mr. Mellor as to his duties, caused a general disturbance The Unionists shouted derisively," Who is Chair man?" The Irish replied in chorus; "Milcan is boss." Several Liberals called out, ' Let the Chairman alone!" Mr. Mellor sat helpless through the tumult. As the disorder abated he was same baited by Mr. Sexton, who shouted: "Am I to be the victim of a mulicious intrusion of the Cleyk?"

Clerk?"

The inquiry was answered only by a renewal of the uproar, above which could be distinguished eries of "Put him out."

Mr. Gladstone appealed to Mr. Sexton to obey the Chairman. Mr. Sexton replies with evident Mr. Gladstone appealed to Mr. Sexton to obey the Chairman. Mr. Sexton replies with evident means that he would leave his defence with reluctance that he would leave his defence with the Frime Minister. Cheers and counter-cheers were given when he made this statement. As he retired the Irish jumped to the benches, waved their hats and cheered furiously. After Mr Sexton had gore Mr. Brodrick withdrew his statement that the Irish were garrulous and impecunion, and order was restored.

Mr. Seton-Karr's amendment, which had been lest sight of in the hubbub, was then rejected by a cote of 251 to 219.

Sale-quently, on a motion to adjourn, Timothy Selection of the Mr. Peel, the Speaker, against Mr. Mellor's treatment of Mr. Sexton, the Mr. Mellor's treatment of Mr. Sexton, the Speaker, however, supported Mr. Mellor's decision.

ADMIRAL TRYON'S FATAL SIGNALS.

CAPTAINS OF THE FLEET NOT TO BE COURT

MARTIALLED-THE ORDER ONCE BE-

FORE PROBEYED. Lordon, July 11 .- "The Globe" says it is authorled to deny the published statement to the effect that all the captains of the vessels that took part in the recent manocuvres of the British Mediterrinean quadron off Tripoli were to be tried by court-martial.

According to the story, which appears in "The Graphic," the charge to be made against the captains was that they had not obeyed Admiral Tryon's signalthe fleet formation, in attempting to carry out which the Camperdown ran into and sank the Vicoria, the flagship of the squadron. "The Globe" says that the manoeuvre was just beginning when the Camperdown struck the Victoria. The other ships

and not have time to turn before the accident happened. "The Globe" further says that three years ago Admiral Tryon, who was commanding the fleet man-dayres, signalled an order for the identical evolution at resulted in the loss of his ship and his own life smiral Richard E. Tracey, who now commands Malta Dockyard, was in command of the vessel the head of the port column. He saw the danger be involved in carrying out the order, refused to answer the signal. Admiral Tryon the for afficen minutes, and, receiving no answering he annulled his order and the signal for the couldn't as hauled down. Admiral Tryon raised question about Rear-Admiral Tracey's refusal to

MEMBERS SHOUT THEMSELVES HOARSE.

AN ATTACK ON THE GOVERNMENT'S REFORM PROGRAMME PROVOKES AN UPROAR-THE

Madrid, July 11 .- An exciting scene was caused in the Cortes to-day by Senor Villaneuve, formerly Premier Sagasta's secretary. Villaneuve violently attacked Senor Maura, Minister of Colonies, and attacked Senor Maura, Minister of Colonies, and frustrated by the driver's bravery. The daring denounced the Home Rule reforms embodied in venture was carefully planned. The police change the Government's colonial programme. He accused Maura of trying to favor the Autonomists and dissolve the constitutional union between Cuba and the mother country. In support of his statements he read paragraphs from Havana and Cienfuegos newspapers, which presented the arguments for the separation of Cuba from Spain and urged the people to facilitate the progress of the Home Rule cause

In his reply Senor Maura said that the new Council of Administration in Cuba would be composed of representatives of the island, irrespective of political opinion. Senor Romero, formerly Minister of Colonies, interrupted Maura to ask what would happen if the Council should be composed of Separatists. Maura's reply was an appeal to the Separatists to protest against

this question.

The uproar provoked by this appeal lasted for fifteen minutes. Fair the members shouted themselves hearse for the rest of the sitting. When the House became orderly, Maura explained that the reform programme contained provisions which would render impossible any monopoly of power in the Council by Separatists. The power vested in the Captain-General, he said, would be a guarantee that the Separatists would be checked.

A CRISIS IN BRAZIL.

ALL THE TROOPS HELD UNDER ARMS.

WARSHIP SENT TO RIO GRANDE DO SUL-TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE SUSPENDED.

London, July 11 - A dispatch received this even ing from Rio Janeiro says: "The cruiser Republica sailed from this port to day for Rio Grande do Sul. The telegraphic service between the disturbed district and other parts of the country has been suspended. The

situation in this city is critical. All the troops

Viscouns d'Arines, Brazilian Minister to Great Britain, said to-day that he had no information whatever as to the reported troubles in the State of Rio Grande do Sul, except what he had received from the dispatches published in the newspapers here. He added that he had sent a cuble dispatch to Rio de Janeiro asking for official information, but as yet had received no really to his inquiry.

the Wistern Union Tel graph Company, returned exversi-cipher messages for Brazil which had been filed.

house received advices from Rio Grande do Sul

THE FRENCH SHORE QUESTION.

SERIOUS COMPLICATIONS FEARED-THE AD-MIRAL'S PEREMPTORY DEMAND IGNORED.

The French flas Naiade, Admiral Lamornaly, arrived here Hishment of the French Republic on Friday next, and also to arrange the recent difficulty over the French Irish cheers. Unionist shouts and cries of "Divide?" followed this challenge. The Chairman pulled himself together and, with more show of spirit than he has made before, repeated his order that Mr. Sexton withdraw. Mr. Sexton again refused to do so. The Irish cried: "Den't withdraw!" Several of them were on their feet to speak.

The Unionists shouted that Mr. Sexton should be compelled to obey. In the turnoil the Chairman gave his third order that Mr. Sexton withdraw. Mr. Sexton withdraw. The Chairman then explained the standing order that Green that Mr. Sexton withdraw. Mr. Sexton should be compelled to obey. In the turnoil the Chairman gave his third order that Mr. Sexton withdraw. Mr. Sexton stack doggedly to his seat. The Chairman then explained the standing order concerning the suspension of members disregarding the authority of the Chair. His last words were almost taken from his mouth by Tienothy British steamer. They refused to pay duties thereon

M. LEPINE SUCCEEDS M. LOZE. NEW PREFECT OF POLICE APPOINTED IN

PARIS. Paris, July 11.-M. Lepine, Prefect of the Seine

et Oise, has been appointed to succeed M. Lode a Frefect of Police here.

M. Leplne has been Prefect of the Departme f Seine-et-Oise, the capital of which is Versailles ply for a few days. He was appointed there in the place of M. Barzeton, a moderate Republican, whilad refused to preside over the annual hanquet in hener of the memory of Lazare Hoche, the youngand so popular general of the first French Republic The motive for M. Bargeton's refusal was that this banquet, which was originally intended to be a National and Republican festival, had degenerate into a manifestation by Radical politicians. Great into a manifestation by Radical politicalus. Great surprise was expressed at the appointment as Prefect at Versailles of M. Lepine, who was known to be a stanch friend of M. Constans, the rival of the present Tremfer, M. Dupuy, whom he tried to overtheow in order to succeed him at the head of a new Ministry, which would direct the approaching electoral campaign. Genetic surprise still will be felt at the instalment of M. Lepine as Prefect of Police by M. Dupuy, This would seem to indicate that he has made his place with M. Constans, unless the latter should have been abandoned by M. Lepine himself.

This appointment will serve to increase the doubts now entertained in regard to the political line to be followed by the French Cabinet, M. Dupuy, its chief, was considered to be a liberal moderate Republican but he accepted lost week the redical policy inposed by M. Peytral, Minister of Finance, who consented to withdraw his resignation only on the plainly expressed conditions that the Premer should indirectly disavow the energetic policy he adopted during the late ironbles in Paris and remove M. Loze, the Prefect of Pelice. The surrender of Mr. Dupuy to the Radical policitions has prevented at immediate dissolution of its Cabinet; but the nomination of M. Lepine, who its only known as having been a friend of M. Constans and one of the sub-prefects of the latter when he was Minister of the Interior, will cause some surprise in the political circles of Paris. surprise was expressed at the appointment as Prefer

EISMARCK SPEAKS TO MERCHANTS. THE EX-CHANCELLOR'S IDEAS ON COMMERCE

AGRICULTURE AND MILLIONAIRES. London, July 12.-The Berlin correspondent of "The Times" quotes this part of Bismarch's speed before the representatives of Chambers of Commerce who were entertained by him at Friedrichsruh; "Commerce and agriculture ought to go hand hand. Although the latter in the present depression deserves all consideration, it ought not to be favored at the expense of trade and industry. The Litterness with which millionaires are regarded in Germany is not justified. It would be much better for Germany if she possessed, like England or America tell times as many millionaires as she now has."

CHOLERA BREAKS OUT IN MOSCOW.

CONVICTS DIE OF THE PLAGUE-THE DISEASE EL EWHERE.

cow, Kieff and Northwest Hungary. In Moscow the outbreak is most serious. There have been thirty-two cases and eleven deaths in the convict forward-ing prison since July 1. Vienna, July 11.-Cholera has reappeared in Mo

BANDITS GET NOTHING FOR THEIR SECRETARY CARLISLE'S STAND TROUBLE

ATTACKS ON A ST. LOUIS STREET CAR AND A MISSOURI PACIFIC TRAIN WERE

PROPITLESS. The daring The car was well Interference from that quarter. Side races. Suddenly the car came to a full stop, and the pussengers inside were aroused to a sense of the up your hands or die." Two men had hold of the form, three surrounded the car and the seventh entered the conveyance. The fellow on the inside was armed with a short club, and with this he tried to force the cashbox from its hinges. sengers without having secured anything.

attempt to rob Missouri Pacific train No. 4 at Creek, four miles east of this city, at 11 o'clock on Sunday night. They were folled in the attempt by Harris, a drayman of this city, was to climb over the tender and overpower the engineer and freman, while the other three members of the gang were to do the other work; but for some reason Harris made a confession to Churles Merrison, a deputy contrable. Merrison and Detective Frank Barnett fald plans to capture the robbers, but were unsaccessful in consequence of a Hunder made by the detective, who forbade Harris to mount the train and go to the scene of the intended robbery.

SUCCESSFUL ARMOR TESTS.

AMERICAN PLATES SHOWN TO BE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

NO PREMIUMS WERE EARNED FOR THE MAKERS. HOWEVER - THE PROJECTILES

rounds, twenty miles south of the city, on the empetition; and the second in the fall of 1891, days in

Secretary Herbert, H. C. Frick, of the Carnegie- sible Mayer, of Louisiana, a member of the House Comment, and representatives of the press.

The party made the trip by invitation of Com-

There were two plates tested, which were atfor acceptance and for premium, it having been it to the Treasury Department. stipulated that if the plates resisted penetration

11.5 inches. The second projectile, with a strik- Hendricks and asked him about it. itself in the earth against which the butt was partment and had the message repeated. The third projectile had a velocity of 1,536 feet, and penetrated plate and backing to a depth of 14 1-2 inches. The plate well with-stood the strain of the attack, no cracks being perceptible, and it fully met every requirement for acceptance. But the result of the second shot deprived the makers of any change for the premium. Depending on this test were about 250 tons of plate, involving nearly \$150,

plates for the carbette on the Homana, make the Bethlehem tompany, and, like the first, mickel-steel. Its dimensions were 8 feet 4 inch in height, 12 feet 1 inch in length and 17 inch in thickness, forming a mass weighing 31 I tons. It was the heaviest plate yet testel and a thickness will probably not be surpassed to an great extent until there is a change in the methgreat extent until there is a change in the metho of naval wartare and semboliding. It was so jected to attack from a 13-inch rifle, which threw monster Carpenter shell weighing 850 pound Its muzzle was 319 feet from the face of the plat The striking velocity of the first shot was 1,35 the striking venerally of the mist some was 1,2heet a second, and it penetrated to a depth of be
inches, lacking less than half an men of gouthrough. The second shot was fired with a v-heet
of 1,195 feet a second and went three inches me
the oak backing. The third and last shot wa of 1,195 feet a second and went three inches into the oak backing. The third and last shot was to determine whether or not the premium was to be paid, and the velocity was raised to 1,858 feet a second. When the smoke and dust following the discharge had lifted, it was found that the siell had gone clear through the plate and thirty-six inches of oak backing, and then finding the encankment rather thin, was deficited into the air and ploughed into the river some hundred yards away, or was lost in the woods on the hill-side. Expert opinion on this point differed, but that it had ploughed its way through all obstructions and disamegred from view was obvious. that it had produced its way through all obstruc-tions and disappeared from view was obvious, the plate secured for its makers the acceptance of the whole contract amounting to from 500 to 700 tons, but carned no premium. Like the Monadnock plate, it showed no cracks under the territic strain to which it had been subjected.

foo tons, out carned no premium. Lake the Monadrock plate, it showed no cracks under the terrific strain to which it had been subjected.

Even more satisfactory than the showing made by the plates was that of the projectiles. The sanch shells were of the Holtzer conical pattern, and the 12-inch ones of the Carpenter conical pattern. All four of the shells that were recovered appeared wholly unchanged to the unpractised eye of the layman, and the gauge showed that they were disturbed to such a small degree that they might again be fixed with the attachment of a new strip of rifling. Some idea of the force with which the shells struck the face of the plates may be gained from the fact that the evergy of the last shot fixed was equivalent to the force necessary to move a mass of 21,600 tons through one foot of space.

The costs of the tests to-day was no small item, and as they compelled the acceptance of the plates represented it falls upon the Government in round sumbers, the burbette plate cost \$15,-000, the armor plate \$5,000, and the first of the rifle iff the projectiles are not again used \$3,000.

After the tests had been finished all the officials

After the tests had been finished all the officials and experts expressed unbounded gratification at the results. Captain Ord Brown, of England, looking in admiration at the barbette plate, said; "It is a piece of magnificent metal. I do not understand why there no cracks from one hole to another." (They were less than three feet aparts. Commodore Sampson said; "The tests to-day demonstrate that the United States makes the best armor in the world, and makes it much cheaper than other nations are able to produce it. We pay for the addition of nickel to the steel plate half a cent a pound, or \$11.29 a ton. Mr. Bouvard, of the Creuzot Works, who was with us to-day, tells me that the French Government pays \$140 a ton for the addition of nickel to the steel plates." After the tests had been finished all the officials

THE CORTES IN A TUMULT. ROBBERIES THAT DIDN'T PAY A HARSH SLAP AT VETERANS. THE BRAVE GUARD R. DURANDO

HE DEDUCTS FROM THEIR VACATIONS THE

TIME SPENT AT GETTYSBURG.

GENERALS SICKLES AND KING PLEAD IN VAIN THAT THE OLD SOLDIERS MAY HAVE A FEW

sympathy or regard for the men who boldly and bravely went to the front at the time when the country was calling for volunteers to prevent a been of no uncertain sort. They are as plain as hibitions of this was recently shown in the manner in which the men who fought at the battle ployed in the New-York Custom House, were by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The State of New-York has expended several hundred thousand dollars in the erection of monuments to the various commands which played their parts in that memorable battle. The State Legislature, from time to time, has appropriated funds, so that now the position of almost every mmand which was engaged in the battle has been marked with a monument which will last for nges. Most of these monuments were unveiled and dedicated on July 4, 1888, but at that time the State monument had not been built. Since then, however, this monument, the finest and most artistic of all those in the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, has been finished. It is a monument which was erected to those brave men from the Empire State who took part in the battle

a large sum of money to pay for the transportation of the men who belonged to New-York State of armor plate tests of world-wide interest and regiments or batteries and fought in that en-

of American manufacturers, encouraged by the and Means Committee of the Assembly to speak

mittee on Naval Affairs in the last Concress; wrote to John G. Carlisle, the Secretary of die attaches of the Ordnance Bureau, Navy Depart- Treasury, and asked him to allow the few emmodore Sampson, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, without deducting the time from their annual King, of Brooklyn, made similar requests. Collectacked by three projectiles each. The tests were tor Hendricks approved the request, and forwarded

under a certain prescribed velocity the makers day before the veternus were to leave the city inches wide and 9 feet 7 inches long-a sample to attend the National Encampment in Boston of the side armor of the monitor Monadaock, and the dedication of the New-York State monairg, the time to be deducted as nickel-steel, weighed ten tons, and wisby the Carnegie-Frick Company, or PittsThree Holtzer projectiles, weighing 250
descab, were fired against it from an 84meh
the muzzle being fifty-eight feet
the face of the target. The first turg. Three Holtzer projectiles, weighing 250 thing previously unheard of. Every forme projectile had a velocity of 1,400 feet cations. The veterans in the Custom House did a second at the moment of impact, and pene not believe at first that the telegram had been trated the plate and oak backing to a depth of sent correctly, and they went to Collector

ing velocity of 1,683 feet, went through the The Collector determined to be certain about plate and three feet of eak backing, and lost the order, so he telegraphed to the Treasury De came back in the original form. In spite 1,536 feet, and penetrated plate and backing to it depth of 14 12 inches. The plate well with stood the strain of the attack, no tracks being perceptible, and it fully met every night, June 30. Saturday, July 1, was a laftteettysburg. They left New York City on Frich nicht, June 30. Saturday, July 1, was a laid holiday, and no business was transacted on Sanchry Monday, July 3, was what was termed as a "off day," and July 4 was a National houlday Eur every man who went to Gettysburg will find that three days time has been deducted from the conclusion.

In these small ways do the men who managing the National affairs to-day ex-

their power. THROWN FROM A BUGGY AND KILLED.

THE YOUNG CHILD OF MES, BARLOW, OF SING SING, THE AICTIM OF A FRIGHTENED HORSE

-THE MOTHER'S CONDITION CRITICAL. A serious runaway accident occurred on Menda; night in sing sing resulting in the instant death of a young culd of Mrs. William E. Barlow, of Ellis Place Mrs. Barlow, accompanied by her friend, Mrs. Nagle and her child, started out for a drive to Croton, where they were to visit Mrs. Van Courtlandt, at the old Van Courtlendt Manor. When the herse reached sing Sing Hill, the harness broke and frightened the orse, which ran away, throwing those in the carwith great force to the ground. rs. Barlow and her child struck a telegraph polith such force that the child was killed. liarlow received bad wounds on her face and head, sie and Mrs. Nagle were picked up in an unconscious condition and taken to the home of Mr. Barlow, in Ellis Piace. Mrs. Nagle was not seriously injured. Mrs. Earlow, besides receiving wounds on her head, as also injured internally, and now lies in a critical

preminent young merchant in Sing Sing, and was married to him b little more than a year and a half the is the daughter of William H. Lockwood of Tarrytowe, where she is well known in society Last night the physicians attending her had hope

DRAGGED ALONG BY A RUNAWAY HORSE

YOUNG WOMAN IS THROWN FROM THE SADDLE AND HER FOOT IS CAUGHT IN THE STIERUP

THE ANIMAL STOPPED BY A FARMER. Miss Josephine Pedell, of this city, who has beer visiting her cousin, Mrs. George Carpenter, at Arcerne, L. I., for several days, barely escaped being dragged to death yesterday by a runaway horse. The two women were out riding, when the horse cidden by Miss Hedell took fright at a passing train and dashed oil down the Bonlevard toward Far Rockaway. The young woman was thrown from the saddle by the animal, but her foot, unfortunately, was aught in the stirrup. She was dragged along the brought to a halt by Stephen O'Neill, a farmer, who drove his team across the road in front of him. O'Neill caught the herse and released Miss Bedell from her perilous position. She was badly bruised and cut about the shoulders and head, and her aukle was dislocated. Fortunately, the road was of sand,

or she might have been killed. Miss Bedell was removed to her cousin's home, where a physician attended her. It will be several

PRAISE FOR HIS HEROISM ON ALL SIDES. ELEVATED RAILROAD OFFICIALS WILL INVESTI-

GATE THE CASE-SOME SORT OF REWARD PROBABLE.

The elevated railroad officials have not yet decided what action to take regarding the brave action of the guard who on Monday night saved the life of a passenger at the risk of his own. The guard, who declined to give his name at the time, was found afterward to be R. Durando, who lives at No. 114 Zabrishie-st., Jersey City. siender build, apparently hardly strong enough accomplish what he did. bravery of his deed and caused his fellow-guards to treat him with the utmost consideration. He is rather a shy and diffident fellow, and they say he has not vet got over blushing at the praises heaped upon Warm commendation of his bravery was heard

said last night that he could not tell what action, if any, would be taken by the company until he had fully investigated all the circumstances of the case. sleeping all day, and he had not thought it worth while to disturb him. To-day he will send for him and get his account of the matter. Even if the reports were well founded he could not say what uld be done. When asked if herolam was not We'll investigate the case first."

In spite of his caution, however, Colonel Hain ad-

DENVER MUCH EXCITED.

GOVERNOR WAITE ADVISES AN APPEAL TO ARMS.

HE WOULD RATHER FIGHT THAN SUBMIT TO THE "GOLD BUG CONSPIRACY"-FREE COIN-

Denver, Col., July 11.-The Colorado Silver Con to-day was both big and sensational. Coliseum Hall, the largest in the city, contained fully 2,000 people when the convention was called to order by President Merrick. Most of the day was spent in The Committee on Resolutions did not complete its work and an adjournment was taken to-morrow morning. The sensational feature of the day was the speech of the Populist Governor,

"If the money power shall attempt to sustain its isorpation by the 'strong hand' we will meet that by the 'strong hand' we will meet that it is forced upon us, for it is better than our National liberties be destroyed." added: "If it is true that the United States unable to carry out its governmental policy withare a province of European monarchies, then we ed another revolution, another appeal to arms. If war is forced upon us we will send to Halifax a far greater army of 'British Tories,' according to our

evolutionary War. In conclusion he said : "The war has begun; it is the same war which must always be waged against oppression and tyranny to preserve the liberties of

A number of men indorsed the Governor's sentiments while others opposed them. J. Cook, jr., led

peal to you as men not to do to-day what you will-We are excited. We hardly know what we are doing. Let us be reasonable and act as intelligent men. We are going East to educate nen in the East. If we fail, then is the time to There is time enough to talk as you feel now." vas evidently with the Governor.

to pay the expenses of suitable delegates to St. Louis, Chicago and Washington, accompanied by the following communications signed by every banker and

Charles s. Thomas, member of the satisfact ratic Committee, was elected permanent cha of the convention.

At the Breadway Theatre to-night the Rev. Myror freed and Pre-ident Andrews spoke to a crowded acuse of the silver question.

A large number of resolutions were presented to the convention, but they were all referred to a committee without reading, and an attempt will be made to formulate a temperate document, which will have weight in the East.

NEVADA'S CALL TO ARMS.

Winnemucca, Nev., July 11.—The chairman of the State Central Committee of the Silver party of Nevada has lessed the following:
-The gold bugs, with Grover Cleveland at their

head, are making a most determined effort to have the Sherman law repealed at the extra session of Congress, and the gold standard permanently fixed upon this country. Intimidation and bribery and executive threats are their weapons. The friends of sliver in nearly all of our sister states are energetically organizing for the conflict. Shall Nevada her loyalty to the silver cause in the late Presidential campaign. Let every sliver club in the State and every election precinct meet in convention and pass

To secure unanimity of action we advise that uch meetings be held saturday, the 13th inst. of the highest importance that Nevada shall be presented at the meeting of the American lit traffic Learne to be convened at Chicago the first y of August, and we suggest that the sliver league each county so far as possible name a delegating that meeting.

HAS ANDREWS CAUGHT THE INFECTION? Colorado Springs, July 11.-President Andrews, of Frown University, continued his course of lecture on the silver question before the summer school las might. In speaking of the controversy between senator Sherman and Colonel Platt, be thought that the thio senator acted in ignorance in aiding in

SAVED FROM DEATH BY A PET DOG.

HE DRAGS A BABY TO THE HALLWAY IN A BURN ING HOUSE AND PARKS FOR HELP.

 Λ small frame cottage occupied by two families No. 60 Beacon-ave., Jersey City Heights, took fire from some unknown cause at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. The occupants of the house, five of whom were children, escaped in their nightelothes. All the jousehold goods were burned. One of the children was an infant in a cradic, and it was dragged from the cradle to the hallway by a pet dog that had always manifested great affection for it. At the fanding it inid down its burden and barked until one of the other children took the baby and carried t to a place of safety. Mrs. Devey, who owns the dog, said she thought it was the dog that awok

NOT SUFFERING FROM HYDROPHOBIA.

THE LOCTOR SAYS THE NEWARK BOY WHO WAS BITTEN BY A DOG HAD CRAMPS.

Joseph Rhein, ten years old, living at No. 266 Belmont-ave., Newark, who was bitten in the thigh by a bull-dog on Monday morning, and was taken ill or Menday night, was quiet yesterday under the influence of opiales. Dr. Lehlbach, who attends the boy, said yesterday that his patient did not have hydrophoble and could not have the disease. The boy was, he said, nervous, and had been under a great nervous

The boy slept well toward morning and took small drops of water at different times. In the opinion GETTING OUT THE BODIES.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

FIREMEN NOT THE ONLY DEAD.

TWELVE LIVES ALREADY KNOWN TO BE LOST IN THE WORLD'S FAIR FIRE.

DIRECTOR OF WORKS BURNHAM BEFORE THE COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION-FIXING THE BLAME FOR THE DISASTER-THE NA-TIONAL COMMISSION TO HAVE THE OTHER BUILDINGS INSPECTED -THE INQUEST REGUN.

Chicago, July 11 .- Twenty-eight hours after the occurrence of the calamity which shroude White City in gloom the most conservative estidead are now known to be twelve, while sufferers are dying in the Emergency Hos The numbered dead include those who died in fortunates whose charred and blackened trunks were taken from the ruins. The unknown dea will probably never be known; but efforts will machinery, to lift the network of freezing-pipes, allowing the firemen to delve still deeper for the bodies which, it is conceded by all, are certainly The dead and the fatally in

jured are as follows:

BREEN, Philip L., of Truck Company No. 8.

CARLILL, John, of Truck Company No. 8.

DENNING, William, of Truck Company No. 1.

FITZPATRICK, James, fifty-four years old, captus Engine Company No. 1.

FREEMAN, John H., lieutenant of Engine Com

GARVEY, James A., captain of Engine Company No. 1. HARTMANN, N., lineman for the Harter Electric Com-M'BRIDE, John ; pipeman, Engine Company No. 8. N'BRIDE, John; pipeman, Engine Company No. 3.
PAGE, Burton E.; captain, Truck Company No. 3.
PURVIS, Charles; Heutennt, Engine Company No. 4.
SCHROEDER, Paul; truckman, Company No. 8.
SMITH, John A.; driver, Engine Company No. 4.

FATALLY INJURED. FRANK, L. J.; of Engine Company No. 1; expected to NORDRUM, Sigmund; of Engine Company No. 2; cannot live twelve hours.

GETTING THE BODIES OUT OF THE RUINS. The four Columbian guards who were reported in the list of missing have been heard from ance this afternoon, while G. E. Irvine and Charles Fechter reported to Captain Smith at 7 o'clock to-night. . They were ordered yesterday to report to a different captain, but in some manner the order miscarried, and as the guards did not report at the company headquarters to which they had been ordered, it was, of course, concluded that they had gone down to death in the big tinder

At daylight Marshal King and twenty laborer were at work on the ruins. They used implements well, and by 7 o'clock three bodies were recovered from Se ruins, but they were so badly charred and disfigured as to make recognition absolutely impossible. One thing seems evident, however, that the bodies discovered are not those of firemen. All the firemen who lost their lives were huddled in the fire trap at the top of the shaft, and as they fell victims, one by one, to the flames, their bodies fell somewhere within the small circle surrounding the smokestack. The bodies recovered to-day were found at a somewhat remote distance from this point and under a wass of steam pipe and machinery that must have fallen from above; and the public are disposed to doubt the declarations that employes and visitors were out of the building

fore the fire had reached a dangerous stage The search work went on with only one shore intermission until ten minutes past 4, when one more body was brought to the surface. the others, it was charred beyond recognition. At 5 o'clock the picks of the workmen brought to light another body. It was found just under the edge of the network of pipes and was extricated with difficulty. As identification was out of the makes the total number of bodies recovered twelve. There are reports yet to be heard to the effect that Henry Geduldig, foreman of the painters in the cold storage building, is missing, together

with a carpenter, John Campbell. THINKS MORE BODIES WILL BE FOUND.

Murshal Murnhy is convinced that there are nore bodies in the ruins. He said to-day: "We ave accounted for the firemen and a lineman. But what of those carpenters and painters? The joint was full of men when I went up there, and I noticed particularly two men carrying little blast stoves used in soldering. They, as was the case with the carpenters, did not realize the extent of the danger and were standing around.

The ravages of the fire amply served to demonstrate the unsubstantial, flimsy and inflammable condition of the cold storage building. The thin layer of staff that gave an appearance of marble solidity to the building has dropped off, and discloses a framework of light pine and liths at points where the usual visitor naturally supposed supports of stone or marble existed. Even in the unconsumed portion, all the supports and essential timber are found to be light and flimsy and apparently entirely inadequate to a structure of that magnitude. Of course all this is now visible to the naked eye, and it served to arouse the throngs of spectators to-day to intense excitement.

THE COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION MEETS. The Council of Administration met in secret ession at the Administration Building early this morning, all the members being present, to discuss the catastropic of yesterday. The Council contend that if the cold storage building was unsafe or had been condemned they had not been advised of the fact. The correspondence purporting to convey this intelligence was had, it is alleged, between Director of Works Burnham and the persons in charge of the building. The Director of Works and his assistant, Mr. Graham, were summoned to appear before the Council, and they arrived at the Alministration Building about 10 o'clock. The Council are inclined, it is said, to censure severely Mr. Burnham, and there were rumors around the building this morning that he would be dismissed.

It is said that the Council had been advised concerning the condition of the building by Chies Murphy and his assistant, James Fitzpatrick, who lost his life yesterday. It is said that the two men wrote a joint letter to the Council apprising them of the shelllike construction of the building and of the unsafe arrangement of the fire shaft inside the plastered tower. But in spite of this, it is alleged, the Council, in their endeavors to reduce the operating expenses of the Fair, less than two weeks ago ordered a reduction of the guard. This left Colonel Rice no alternative but to call men in from the tops of buildings, where hundreds have been stationed solely to watch for fires, and place them in the buildings to guard the exhibits. He was compelled to recall the guard who had been placed on the tower after the latter caught fire the first time, along with men from the roofs of other buildings, and the result is the fire of yesterday gained such head-way before being discovered that it was soon beyond control. It is considered by some that this matter cannot be settled by the Council of Administration, and that the final placing of censure will be done by a higher body-probably the National Commission, acting on the authority of the

United States Government. The only statement given out by the Council, after a session of nearly four hours, was a reso-